

smoke under the concentration of 0,7 g/L by 16%, 1,4 g/L - 24%, 2,1 g/L - 30%. Even more pronounced suppression of SOD activity occurred during incubation for 24 h, which with the increasing tar concentration in CSE-medium was 70%, 80% and 86%, respectively. CSE has also provided the marked inhibitory effect on CAT activity. After the incubation for 1 h CAT activity was significantly reduced compared with control values (by 22%, 51% and 71%, respectively). After the incubation for 24 h CAT activity under the influence of CSE was reduced to zero. The level of GPx activity was reduced after the incubation for 1 h under the tar concentration of 0,7 g/L by 22%, 1,4 g/L - 39% and 2,1 g/L - 64% ($p < 0.05$). After the incubation for 24 h the average inhibition of GPx activity regardless of the tar concentration in CSE medium was 65%. TBA-active LPO products contents in AM increased 2 times during incubation of cells with CSE for 1 h (3,10 nmol/10(6) cells vs 1,54 nmol/10(6) cells, respectively, $p < 0.05$) and 2,7 times during incubation for 24 h (4,25 nmol/10(6) cells vs 1,92 nmol/10(6) cells, respectively, $p < 0,05$). The present findings indicate that cigarette smoke causes the increase in ROS production accompanied by the decrease in the activity of key enzymes of antioxidant protection.

Female Attractiveness in Terms of Certain Facial Features and Shape

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Female beauty in terms of facial attractiveness has been a subject of many studies in the past decades. However, which facial features affect the rating of attractiveness is still a matter of debate. Human face reflects physiological status, sexual dimorphism, genetic patterns and certain individual features that make it unique. The authors investigated facial features in a sample of 127 female subjects and 36 male viewers (medical students aged between 19-20 years) that rated attractiveness by using a questionnaire. Classical and geometric morphometrics allowed us to measure and localize the differences in terms of shape between women considered attractive or average by their male colleagues. A number of 24 surface landmarks were digitized on frontal view digital photographs of the subjects. The obtained sets of landmarks were analyzed by means of geometric morphometrics and the average female face was compared to the average attractive face. Attractiveness was proved to be associated with fluctuating asymmetry and differences in shape of the regions that are subject to sexual dimorphism (middle and lower face). Big eyes, small nose, gracile chin and larger lips are features that characterize attractive women while shape changes that are associated with a masculine face (pronounced lower face, elongated forehead) make a woman unattractive. Symmetry is strongly associated with attractiveness as symmetrical faces tend to be preferred by male reviewers. Asymmetry implies moving away from the average and that is why it is related to unattractiveness. Our findings could offer a hint on physically explaining the "first sight" reaction when meeting a person. Keywords: facial attractiveness, geometric morphometrics, sexual dimorphism.

Fracture of Nasal Bones

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Fractures of nasal bones require careful assessment for any aesthetic as well as functional impairment. Early diagnosis and correct treatment is advisable in these cases. For determination of

the frequency of fractured nasal bones, the incidence according to sex, the causal factor, the association with cranio-cerebral trauma, the trauma of the trunk and extremities, drunkenness etc. has been made a statistical paper-work within IMSP CNSPMU per 2009, ascertaining that fractured nasal bones represent a diverse clinical picture, which is very frequent associated with other types of trauma, and which in most cases (almost a half of all the cases – 44,58%) is caused by aggression. The implemented treatment in fractured nasal bones without displacement is a conservative one, while in fractured nasal bones with displacement needs a surgical intervention in good time with the repositioning of the displaced bones. This is why the familiarization fractured nasal bones particularities offer the possibility to put the diagnosis in time, to implement the right treatment and to elaborate the measures of prophylaxis.

General Issues on Premedication

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Premedication refers to a drug treatment given to a patient before a medical procedure (surgical or invasive). Some groups of pharmacological substances are used as premedication: 1. hypnotics (barbiturates, benzodiazepines) 2. psychotropic remedies (tranquilizers – benzodiazepine group, neuroleptics – phenothiazine and butirofenone derivates) 3. antihistamines remedies 4. opioid analgesics 5. colinoblocantes remedies. 1. a) Barbiturates are used as premedication before the night of surgery in combination with tranquilizers, to accelerate and improve their sedative and hypnotic effect. Phenobarbital and etaminal – sodium are long – acting barbiturates, which assures a quiet sleep throughout the night. b) Benzodiazepines: nozepam, diazepam. On the on the evening before the operation the patient is given hypnotic barbiturates in combination with or without association (10 – 15 mg) 30 minutes before sleep. This provides calmness uptown sleep, but without combination with barbiturates hypnotics do not guarantee sleep till morning. 2. Tranquillizers – benzodiazepine: diazepam, fenazepam. An important condition for an anti – stress effect is the administration of tranquillizers in the evening before the operation, and then 2 times in the morning: immediately after wakening up (6 – 7 o'clock) and 40 – 45 minutes before general anesthesia. Neuroleptics provide antipsychotic effects compared with tranquilizers, which give only psihosedativ effect. Phenothiazines. One of the strongest representatives of the derivatives of phenothiazine is chlorpromazine, which is used less in premedication due to the danger of adrenolytic effect of arterial hypotension. Taps butyrophenone in premedication is used less than diazepam, because, it causes emotional distress, anxiety, irritability. 3. Antihistamine remedies. As histamine H1 – receptor blockers are used: diphenhidamine (dimedrole), cloropiramine (suprastine). This medicine is given with other remedies premedicated about 30 – 40 minutes before general anesthesia, especially to patients predisposed to allergies. Histamine H2 – receptor bloklers such as ranitidine or cimetidine may be used in order to reduce secretion of glands before general anesthesia to avoid Mendelson syndrome. 4. Opioid analgesics Morphine and its analogues are used only in cases of pain. Administration of these medicines is allowed only with tranquilizers. 5. Cholinoblocant remedies Atropine is the classic representative m – colinolitics. It is used in: any type and intraoperative bradycardia; before anesthesia with diethyl ether, halothane; with the neostigmine in decurarisation. Conclusion: Tranquilizers are the most important element in premedication. The other elements of premedication do not assure by themselves an effective psycho – emotional inhibition. They can be used as adjuvants of premedication to obtain special effects.